

by Mrs. Edith B. Ogden¹ cites specimens from Aroostook, Piscataquis, and Hancock Counties and reports from several other counties. In general this fern is rarely collected in Maine. Its distribution appears to be in the less accessible forested area of the State.

Woodsia glabella R. Brown. T. 6, R. 8, Penobscot County, northeast of Mt. Katahdin.

Mrs. Ogden saw specimens from Somerset and Franklin Counties. She also cited one report from Aroostook County. The infrequency of this plant appears to be related to its adaptation to cold, wet, sheltered ledges.

PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.

LILAEA SCILLIOIDES IN SOUTHEASTERN ALBERTA.—*Lilaea scillioides* (Poir.) Haum. (long known as *L. subulata* Humb. & Bonpl.) is said to be widely distributed in the western part of the American continent from southern British Columbia to Chili. In the northern part of its range, the plant occurs sporadically and is rarely found outside of the coastal region. Muenscher in *Torrey* **38**: 8, 1938, has reported the species for Washington State. In a recent personal communication to the writer, Professor Muenscher states that apart from the Pacific Coast region he has only two records for the plant, one local station in Nevada and another in southern Idaho. Both of these interior stations are west of the Continental Divide.

Since *Lilaea scillioides* has not previously been reported east of the Continental Divide of North America, its occurrence in southeastern Alberta and some 160 miles east of the Divide is of considerable interest. The discovery was made by N. A. Skoglund of the Dominion Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alberta. Plants were collected on July 13 and 20, 1943, in a saline slough about eight miles south of Manyberries, Sec. 2, Tp. 4, Rge. 6, and specimens were sent to the writer for determination. Flowering and fruiting specimens of these collections have been deposited in the herbarium of the University of Alberta. Skoglund reports that *Lilaea* grew at the slough margin,

¹ M. S. Thesis, University of Maine, 1940.

in association with *Iva axillaris*, *Hordeum jubatum* and *Eleocharis palustris*.

Skoglund found *Lilaea* during a search for *Triglochin* in an area where several sheep had died. Two years ago, he had good evidence of the poisoning of sheep by *Triglochin maritima*. The sheep poisoning of last summer, Skoglund is convinced, was due to *Lilaea scillioides*. So far as the writer has been able to discover, this species has not previously been even suspected of causing poisoning of livestock. If *Lilaea* is found in sufficient quantity next summer, it is hoped that feeding experiments and also tests for hydrocyanic acid can be conducted.

The discovery may conceivably be of significance in connection with the Pleistocene flora and the post-glacial migration of species. The area in which *Lilaea scillioides* was found lies only about 30 miles southwest of the Cypress Hills. The upper parts of these hills were apparently unglaciated during the Pleistocene and may have been refugia for this and other species. On the other hand, migratory birds may have carried the fruits of the plant from the south or southwest in more recent times.—E. H. Moss, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.

IS HYPOCHAERIS GLABRA ESTABLISHED IN OUR FLORA?—The tiny cat's-ear, *Hypochaeris glabra* L., has found a place in our manuals, as occurring in Maine, Ontario and Ohio; but the question arises as to its persistence. Abundant on the Pacific slope, it appeared in 1890 in a cultivated field at Orono, Maine, but was never found there again. In September, 1917, Mr. Norman P. Woodward found it on wool-waste in North Worcester, Massachusetts, obviously not abundant, since the specimen sent to the Gray Herbarium consists of cut-off fragments, not a whole plant. In April, 1939, Mr. Long and I found it in the railroad yard at Charleston, South Carolina. Schaffner in his Revised Catalog of Ohio Vascular Plants seems not to have known it in the state. Is it really established in the Eastern States?—M. L. FERNALD.